The Semi-Weekly Louisianian.

"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

VOLUME 1. NEW ORLEANS LOUISIANA, THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1871. NUMBER 53.

THE LOUISIANIAN, OWNED, EDITED AND MANAGED BY COLORED MEN, IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY AND SUNDAY MORNING'S AT 114 CARONDELET STREET NEW ORLEANS LA.

PROPRIETORS.

HON. P. B. S. PINCHBACK, Orleans,
" C. C. ANTOINE, Caddo,
" GEO. Y. KELSO, Rapides.

Wm. G. BROWN,---Editor.

P. B. S. PINCHBACK, Manager.

Terms of Subscription:

One Year	$5 00
Six Months	3 00
Three Months	1 50
Single Copy	5.

PROSPECTUS OF The Louisianian.

In the endeavor to establish another Republican journal in New Orleans, the proprietors of the Louisianian, propose to fill a necessity which has been long, and sometimes painfully—felt to exist. In the transition state of our people, in their struggling efforts to attain that position in the Body Politic, which we conceive to be their due, it is regarded that much information, guidance, encouragement, counsel and reproof have been lost, in consequence of the lack of a medium, through which these deficiencies might be supplied. We shall strive to make the Louisianian a *desideratum* in these respects.

POLICY.

As our motto indicates, the Louisianians hall be "*Republican at all times and under all circumstances*" We shall advocate the security and enjoyment of broad civil liberty, the absolute equality of all men before the law, and an impartial distribution of honor and patronage to all who merit them.

Desirous of allaying animosities, of obliterating the memory of the bitter past, of promoting harmony and union among all classes and between all interests, we shall advocate the removal of all political disabilities, foster kindness and forbearance, where malignity and resentment reigned, and seek for fairness and justice where wrong and oppression prevailed. Thus united in our aims and objects, we shall conserve our best interests, elevate our noble State, to an enviable position among her sister States, by the development of her illimitable resources and secure the full benefits of the mighty changes in the history and condition of the people and the country.

Believing that there can be no true liberty without the supremacy of law, we shall urge a strict and undiscriminating administration of justice.

TAXATION.

We shall support the doctrine of an equitable division of taxation among all classes a faithful collection of the revenues, economy in the expenditures, conformably with the exigencies of the State or country and the discharge of every legitimate obligation.

EDUCATION.

We shall sustain the carrying out of the provisions of the act establishing our common school system, and urge as a paramount duty the education of our youth, as vitally connected with their own enlight ment, and the security and stability of a Republican Government.

FINAL.

By a generous, manly, independent, and judicious conduct, we shall strive to rescue our paper, from an ephemeral and temporary existence, and establish it upon a basis, that if we cannot "command," we shall at all events "deserve" success

BANKS,

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY

Chartered by the United States Government, March, 1865.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

D. L. EATON..... *Actuary.*

BRANCH AT NEW ORLEANS, LA.

114 Carondelet Street.

C. D. STURTEVANT, Cashier.

Bank Hours.....9 A. M. to 3 P. M
Saturday Nights..... 6 to 8 o'clock

POETRY.

THE HIGHER PANTHEISM.

BY ALFRED TENNYSON.

The sun, the moon, the stars, the seas, the hills, and the plains—
Are not these, O Soul, the Vision of him who reigns?

Is not the Vision He? though He be not that which He seems?
Dreams are true while they last, and do we not live in dreams?

Earth, these solid stars, this weight of body and limb,
Are they not sign and symbol of thy division from him?

Dark is the world to thee: thyself art the reason why;
For is he not all but thou, that hast power to feel "I am I!"

Glory about thee, without thee: and thou fulfillest thy doom,
Making Him broken gleams and a stifled splendor and gloom.

Speak to Him thou, for He hears, and Spirit with Spirit can meet—
Closer is He than breathing and nearer than hands and feet.

God is law, say the wise, O Soul, and let us rejoice,
For if He thunder by law the thunder is yet His voice.

Law is God, say some: no God at all, says the fool;
For all we have power to see is a straight staff bent in a pool;

And the ear of man cannot hear and the eye of man cannot see;
But, if we could see and hear, this Vision—were it not He?

CHOICE SELECTIONS.

PARTNERSHIP BETWEEN CAPITAL AND LABOR.

BY ELIHU BURRITT.

There are not two things in Nature that ought to work together more harmoniously than capital and labor. In fact, they are as necessary to each other as the brain and muscle in man. Even this figure does not come up to the full truth of their relation to each other. For it implies that capital does all the thinking, and labor only all the rough work. Now this does not do labor justice. For there is no manufacture that does not require labor full of thought, scientific perception, and inventive genius—a sleight of mind, as well as of hand. In fact, there is not a joint stock company in America for manufacturing purposes to which this thought capital—this science, skill, and genius of labor—are not worth as much to it as the money capital subscribed by the stockholders. There are laboring men in most of these establishments who do not own and perhaps cannot buy a single share in them, but who have transferred to them an amount of inventive genius and brain capital worth more to the company than all the money paid in by the largest stockholder.

I think, therefore, that nothing is clearer than the fact that it does not do justice to labor, especially American labor, to say that it is only the muscle, while capital is the brain, of any joint stock company. This muscle thinks, and thinks deep, hard, and long, to make its labor tell more effectively to the profit of capital. It is the thinking power—the science and genius of labor, and not of capital—that has invented nearly all the labor-saving machines that joint stock manufactories use, and without which they never could have been formed or have made any profit on their productions.

I think we ought to allow this mind as well as muscle to labor when we consider its relation to capital, and the terms on which it should work for or with capital. We have considered not only the growing alienation that has sprung up between them, but the organized antagonism which is showing itself in this country and throughout Christendom. So far as an international organization is concerned, nothing in the history of the world ever approached in systematic power the combinations of workingmen to protect their rights, as they call them, against capital. These combinations threaten to upset governments and change the constitution of states. We are told they were at the bottom of this terrible insurrection in Paris, and that the Workingmen's Unions in England, Germany, and Italy sympathized with them. This, then, is the point we have reached. There are nearly a million of workingmen in Europe and America organized into these combinations, which are being confederated and represented in great international congress, that legislate on the rights of labor, and pass laws that the political legislation of their respective nations cannot annul.

Now, then, is there any possible remedy for this state of things? Is there any measure that would arrest this civil war between labor and capital; that would unite them harmoniously, and make not only their interests, but their feelings, indentical? We know that in a few cases in America, and in far more in England, the *co-operative* system has been tried; and it works well. One or two hundred working-men form a joint stock company, each investing his labor, and perhaps a pound sterling, or five dollars, in money, in it. This system puts them all on a new footing, and animates them with a new spirit of ambition, of ownership, of independent enterprise. In the first place, they have all the capital of mechanical science, genius, and skill which manufacturing capitalists can command. Of course, they have all the muscle labor needed. Then they have a little money capital; and with this money, muscle, and skill they increase their production and working power as a corporation. There are many of these companies in England; and I believe they generally work harmoniously and well.

But I am persuaded this co-operative system can never supply the remedy that is needed. It does not meet the difficulty. It is the *secession* of labor from capital, not a *union* with it. It is labor setting itself up as an independent power, which must increase the antagonism to capital, and make a civil war perpetual between the two great forces upon whose union every country must rely for its material prosperity. We must look for something better than this co-operative system as a remedy for the evil. We must look for it in a different principle. I think we can find that principle working beautifully on a small scale in a system now in practice in connection with one great American enterprise. And, if the principle works well on a small scale, it may work equally well on a large one. "If to equals you add equals the sums will be equals."

N. Y. Independent.

JURIES.

The time consumed in obtaining a panel of jurors for the trial of Foster, the indicted murderer of Putnam, and the tests applied to secure a jury without the bias of any antecedent opinion, simply illustrate the unutterable folly alike of the process and the rule which requires it. In the effort to procure an impartial jury in capital cases courts of justice under the present ruling are more likely to fill the jury-box with fools than with intelligent and sensible men. This is the age and the country of newspapers; and, when murders are committed, the facts are reported and made known to the people. Every man who reads the report forms some opinion, in view of the facts as stated; yet he is not thereby disqualified by any rule of common sense to sit as a juryman, and pronounce a verdict in the case upon sworn evidence. The rule of procedure, as applied by courts, simply excludes from the jury-box the intelligent and reading citizens of the community, and is very likely to hand over capital cases to incompetent men. It is astonishing that courts will persist in a practice so senseless and stupid. No man of sound mind ought to be disqualified to act as a juryman on account of the impressions which he has received from newspaper reports. The law intends no such thing; and when judges come to their right senses they will permit no such thing.

[FROM THE NEW NATIONAL ERA.]

HOW DEMAGOGUES DIFFER.

Men of small minds and narrow views judge of all questions of national interest rather by the effect they have upon their party than their intrinsic merit. Principles and measures of the most vital importance to the welfare of the nation, and involving also the questions of peace or war, are fiercely condemned because they are advocated by their opponents, and may gain some political advantages from them. Such has been the case with a few of the "lesser sort" of Democrats in this country, and of Tories in England, in regard to the treaty of Washington. The *Patriot*, of this city, having no higher aim than to shake public confidence in the administration of President Grant, and to bring the real Democracy again into power, has opposed the treaty with all the malignity and zeal the men who control it can infuse into its columns. Of the treaty our Washington demagogue gives the following opinion:

"The Treaty of Washington proves to be an unconditional surrender of the dearest right claimed by this Republic from the earliest days of its infancy. It is useless to narrate how our American commissioners were wheedled, cowed, deceived, and betrayed; their stupidity, villany, and ignorance deprived us of everything, and disgraced us in the sight of England and the world."

Almost the very day this emanatded from the mind of the man who informed the rebels of Charleston of the purpose of our Government to relieve Fort Sumter, the London *Saturday Review*, Tory, and of course against the administration of Gladstone, appeared with the following equally vigorous denunciation of the treaty as a disgraceful surrender on the part of England:

"The treaty proves to be an absolute surrender of every point for which successive English governments have contended. It commences with the humble apology which was demanded in vain by Mr. Sumner and Mr. Fish; and the English Commission, as if for the express purpose of humiliating this country, have committed the blunder of declaring that the law which they recognize for the purpose of compensation was not in force when the supposed liability was incurred."

By changing the names of the two countries from one article to the other, they will be so nearly in the same language as to be scarcely distinguishable. Either the Tory editor of the *Review*, or the editor of the *Patriot*, might have written both. The allegations of the former that England had surrendered everything, and of the latter that America has lost all by the treaty, is a very remarkable instance of the truth of the proposition with which we started, and of the downright knavery of both editors. And no higher compliments could be paid to the wisdom and justice of the treaty than that it is condemned by the bad men of both nations.

Several of the teachers in North Carolina, supported by the Peabody Fund, have received threatening notices to suspend their operations in that State, or prepare to take the consequences. There is no doubt as to the source of these notices. They have the well-known stamp of Ku-Kluxism upon them. Mr. Peabody, in his generous charity, provided that his fund should be applied to the education of children at the South without any discrimination as to color. This common use of the fund for the benefit alike of white and colored children is a feature that offends the negro-haters of North Carolina. They have no idea of accepting education even as a charity, if colored people share in it. They would prefer to be fools themselves rather than have black people wise.

How Some People Abuse Summer.—As a general rule, people of means and leisure will pass the summer according to their own chosen programme: but we venture to hint that simple clothing, freedom from worry, and plenty of nature, is the best way to insure health till the autumn, and, in fact, all the year round. Many cannot compass all these desirable things; but many who could, do not, and will not. Vanity and love of display are before everything else, in their estimation.

For such we have no pity to bestow; we prefer to save it for those who, bound to the hot city pavements by inexorable pverty or other necessity, are doomed to breathe the miasma of its gutters and refuse dirt through the dog-days.

LAWS —OF THE— STATE OF LOUISIANA.

[PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.]

No. 50.

An Act

To change the time of holding the sessions of District Court in the Tenth Judicial District, and to establish two additional terms of said court in the parish of Caddo, for the trial of State cases.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the time of holding the sessions of the District Court in and for the Tenth Judicial District, shall be as follows, viz:

For the parish of De Soto, on the first Mondays of March and October.

For the parish of Bossier, on the third Mondays of March and October.

For the parish of Caddo, there shall be annually four sessions of the District Court, to be held as follows, viz: On the first Mondays of January, April, June, and November. The sessions of said court for the parish of Caddo, which are held on the first Mondays of January and June, shall be devoted exclusively to the trial of the State docket, and at these sessions alone, the Grand Jury for the said parish shall be empaneled. The said sessions, held on the first Mondays of April and November, shall be devoted exclusively to the trial of civil cases.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That nothing contained in this act shall be construed to change or in anywise to affect the law relative to called and special terms of court.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That all laws or parts of laws conflicting with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed, and that this act shall take effect from and after the twenty-eighth day of February A. D., 1871.

(Signed) GEO. W. CARTER, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved March 22, 1871.

(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH. Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy:

Geo. E. Bovee, Secretary of State.

No. 55.

Joint Resolution.

Authorizing and requiring the transfer of David Fisher, J. C. Oliver and Celestine Oliver from the parish jail of Ascension to the parish of Jefferson.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That it shall be the duty of the Sheriff of the parish of Ascension, immediately after the publicatton of this concurrent resolution, to transfer and deliver the bodies of David Fisher, J. C. Oliver and Celestine Oliver, now in custody on a charge of murder, to the Sheriff of the parish of Jefferson, there to be held in custody and until released by due course of law; and any expenses of the said transfer shall be paid to the said sheriff by the police jury out of the treasury of the parish Ascension.

Be it further resolved, That the Clerk of the District Court of said parish of Ascension shall, without delay, transmit to the Clerk of the District Court of the parish of Jefferson all the paper, testimony and other documents relating to the aforesaid case of David Fisher, J. C. Oliver and Celestine Oliver, now held upon a charge of murder, that are on file in his office.

(Signed) GEO. CARTER, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved March 21, 1871.

(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH, Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy:

Geo. E. Bovee, Secretary of State.

No. 51

An Act

Establishing the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Judicial Districts, and providing for the time of holding the courts in said districts and parishes, and the time for which the judges and district attorneys in said districts shall hold their office.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in general assembled convened, That the parishes of Assumption, Lafourche and Terrebonne are hereby set apart, and shall hereafter compose one judicial district, to be numbered the fifteenth Judicial District of the State of Louisiana, and the terms of the district courts for said parishes shall commence as follows:

For the parish of Assumption, on the first Mondays of April and October.

For the parish of Lafourche, on the first Mondays of June and December.

For the parish of Terrebonne, on the first Mondays of May and November.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted etc.,, That the parishes of Vermilion, Cameron and Lafayette are hereby set apart and shall hereafter compose one judicial district, to be numbered the Sixteenth Judicial of the State of Louisiana, and that the terms of the district court shall commence as follows:

For the parish of St. Martin, on the first Mondays of May and October.

For the parish of Lafayette, on the first Mondays of April and September.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That the parishes of St. Mary, Iberia and St. Martin be and are hereby annexed to the Third Judicial District for the State of Louisiana, and that the terms of the district court for the several parishes in the Third Judicial District shall commence as follows:

For the parish of Iberia, on the first Mondays of April and October.

For the parish of Vermillion, on the first Mondays of ——and——

For the parish of Cameron, on the first Mondays of March and September.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, etc., That a judge and district attorney shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to fill the vacancy in those offices for said Fifteenth and Sixteenth Judicial District, who shall hold their offices until the next general election for judges and district attorneys in this State, and whose offices shall expire at the same time with the order district judges in this State.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) GEO. W. CARTER, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved March 21, 1871.

(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH, Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy:

Geo. E. Bovee, Secretary of State.

No. 52.

An Act

Granting to J. J. Warren and T. W. Crawford, of the parish of St. Landry, the right of keeping a ferry across the river Atchafalaya, near the mouth of the Bayou Rouge, on the road leading from Morganza, in the parish of Pointe Coupee, to Opelousas, in the parish of St. Landry.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in general assembly convened, That J. J. Warren and T. W. Crawford, of the parish of St. Landry, shall have the right to keep and maintain a ferry across the Atchafalaya, at their plantation, near the mouth of the Bayou Rouge, on the road leading from Morganza, in the par-

CONTINUED ON THIRD PAGE.]

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Squares	1 mo	2 mos	3 mos	6 mos	1 yr
One	$4	$7	$9	$12	$20
Two	7	9	12	20	35
Three	9	12	20	35	50
Four	15	25	35	50	70
Five	20	35	45	60	85
Six	24	42	50	70	100
1 Column.	45	80	120	175	250

Transient advertisements, $1 50 per square first insertion; each subsequant insertion, 75 cents.

All business notices of advertisements to be charged twenty cents per line each insertion.

Job Printing executed with neatness and dispatch.

Wedding Cards executed in accordance with prevaling fashions.

Funeral Notices printed on shortest notice and with quickest dispatch.

LAWYERS' ADVERTISEMENTS

T. A. BARTLETTE,

ATTORNEY and COUNSELOR AT LAW.

142....Gravier Street....142

(Up Stairs.)

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

HAWKINS & THARP,

(J. HAWKINS—ISAIAH THARP.)

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS At Law.

19.....Commercial Place.....19

New Orleans, La.

Prompt attention given to civil business in the State and United States Courts.

38 1y.

JOHN B. HOWARD.

LAW OFFICE,

26 St. Charles Street 26

Prompt attention given to civil business in the several courts of the State.

D. URBAN,

CLERK OF THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT,

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER.

AND

Commissioner of the Court of Claims.

Depositions, testimony, acknowledgments, etc., taken at short notice.

Passports secured from the State Department, Washington, with accuracy and promptness.

Office at the Customhouse, over the Post Office newspaper delivery.

New Orleans, Louisiana.

A. P. Fields & Robert Dolton

Attorneys & Counsellors at Law.

No 9. Commercial Place, 2d. Floor.

Strict Attention to all Civil and Criminal business in the State and United States Courts.

S. MYERS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

81 Carondelet St., near Poydras.

New Orleans, Louisiana.

HENRY C. & H. M. DIBBLE,

Attorneys at Law,

28.....Natchez Street.....28

(Morgan's Building.)

New Orleans, La.

INSURANCE COMPANIES—BANKS.

LOUISIANA

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

OFFICE, No. 120 COMMON STREET.

INSURES FIRE, MARINE AND RIVER RISKS

AND PAYS LOSSES IN

New Orleans, New York, Liverpool, London, Havre, Paris, or Bremen, at the option of the insured.

CHARLES BRIGGS, President.

A. CARRIERE, Vice-President.

J. P. Roux, Secretary.

EMPIRE

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

NO. 120 BROADWAY.

OFFICERS

Geo. W. Smith. Vice Prest. G. Hilton Scribner. Prest., L. H. Waters. Actuary. Sidney W. Crofut. Secty., Everett Clapp. Supt. Agencs. T. K. Marcy. Med. Examr., Agents, New Orleans PINCHBACK & ANTOINE

The Louisianian.

Published Thursdays and Sundays.

OFFICE 114 CARONDELET STREET, NEW ORLEANS LA.

Wm. G. BROWN, Editor and Publisher,

P. B. S. PINCHBACK, Manager.

OUR AGENTS.

MISSISSIPPI :—Daniel E. Young, Greenville.

LOUISIANA :—John A. Washington, Black Hawk, Concordia Parish; Hon. G. Y. Kelso, Alexandria; Antoine & Sterrett, Shreveport, A. C. Ruth, Carroll Parish.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA :—James A. D. Green, Washington City.

ILLINOIS :—Lewis B. White, Chicago.

KENTUCKY:—Dr. R. A. Green, Louisville.

OUR CHOICE FOR PRESIDENT, 1872.

U. S. GRANT.

THURSDAY JUNE 22 1871.

STAND TO YOUR GUNS.

Our fight is not laborious nor is our victory uncertain if we will only remember that it is more to our interest to oppose Democratic principles than it is to crush the rivals for office within our own ranks.

The history of parties should teach us a sound and judicious lesson in these respects. Parties like men succeed to the extent of their vigor, sagacity and truthfulness. A man who has honesty of purpose, power of will and perseverance is sure of moral, if not of political success, and the party that is faithful to its principles, true to its record, fearless in the pathway of progress, will always develop these qualities in the rank and file. But when the hour strikes that one man, or a set of men can dictate to a party, its death knell is in the stroke of the bell.

Take the case of the old Democratic party; Buchanan had been a standing candidate for the presidency for sixteen years. When the people were ready for him, politicians stood in his way, and when at last the politicians were ready for him the people stood in the way, for though Buchanan was elected President, he was elected by a minority of the popular vote, and his administration was such a disastrous failure as to involve the nation in civil war. He, as an individual, won his place at the expense of his party's success; and the like result will follow when measures are subordinated to men.

Let us take another illustration of this idea from an opposite point of view. When the Republican party became strong enough to succeed with the masses, the leading idea with it was not who is the greatest man in the party, but what man is available to show up the greatness of the party itself. So one after another of the great men were dropped as candidates for the presidency. Ben. Wade, William H. Seward, Salmon P. Chase—all wheel-horses in the anti-slavery cause and veterans in the Republican ranks, and "old Abe," a man scarcely known before, was lifted over them, because the party had vitality enough to place principles in a triumphant position over the will of individuals. This, too, was a "new departure." But it was the departure of youthful energy, and not the aberations of old age. The rings, cliques and cabals conceived in mere ambition, perpetuated by interest and rewarded by fraud, were but the withes which were bursted by the giant populace when it arose in its might. But we fear Delilah has spread her deceitful lap in our State, and that the Samson who bore off the gates of bondage and slew the treacherous upholders of proscription is about to lay his head in it to be shorn of his strength.

What can be gained by carrying personal spite, individual spleen, unscrupulous rivalry and party disorganization to the extent we now see them? The colored man must in the nature of things be the greatest sufferer. On both sides our professed friends and our open enemies, seek their places without consulting us, they secure their ends without our co-partnership, they manage the spoils without our participation—we speak in the general—and yet some of us are almost breaking our necks to put our heads where they will be mere stepping stones to put those in power who ignore us in despensing official favors, and then laugh at us for our sycophancy.

There can be no Republican party in this State without the united vote of the colored men, or for that matter, there can be no other successful party; and if we are not sufficiently alive to our interests to make all solicitors for our votes understand the fact, we shall have to immerse ourselves in the pond of Democratic croakers and help the monotonous cry that negro suffrage is a failure.

But there is store for us a better future. We have shed too many tears of anguish; we have paid too much blood to the exactions of a hateful and inhuman injustice to put into the hands of our enemies, or to place within the reach of our professed friends, by dissention in our ranks and faithlessness to our race, the power to reduce us to our former condition or to make us tools in a party of which we constitute the main and indispensible strength.

THE FARCE OF DECORATION DAY.

We called attention in a recent issue of this journal to the shameful discrimination made on decoration day at Arlington heights. And those who read the article will remember that we said that the rancor of sectional feeling in keeping up the custom, and the hypocrisy of Unionists in neglecting the graves of colored soldiers, were equally baleful in their influences, and that therefore all decorations had better be dropped.

In another column will be found a communication from Chalmette over the endorsement of a gentleman well-known, who tells a story of thoughless disregard, or else of studied neglect in regard to the place of burial for the colored soldiers of the Union army, yet of which the custodians of the cemetery seem as shameless as though they had not, by allowing these grounds to go to wreck, outraged the living and insulted the memory of the dead.

If the assistance of our race in the late war was of any account, we ought to secure a recognition from our white friends who, however strong and determined, could not have won the victory without us. And even if it were of no account, the pretensions to political equality made by the white Republicans towards living negro voters, ought to leave no room for evidences of contempt towards the negro dead in these cemeteries, which are visited with such enthusiasm when white graves are to be decorated.

Let our friends hereafter stay away from these farces on decoration day. If we are to be insulted by finding white unionists and colored ones buried in separate parts of the same burial ground, let us not lend it sanction by our presence. White men are always the eulogists on these occasions, and the best of them do no more than lug the negro into a peroration, either for political effect, in the very presence of a mortuary prejudice, or to round their periods at the expense of their consistency. The farce is played out; and we hope our people will privately decorate the graves of their own dead, and leave those who would not recognize our people while living, till the teachings of necessity compelled them, and who insult the survivers our race by exposing the corpses of these dead heroes to the worst deeds of vandalism, learn that in this Southern country we have the numbers, and as it has proved so far, the patriotism to constitute three-fourths of the Republican party. In this case there is no room for throwing off on democrats, and while this condition of things continues we must point to the highest official in our party if need be, and say "thou art the man."

STRAIGHT UNIVERSITY is approaching its closing exercises which begin on the 26th of June, and continue till the evening of the 28th. These exercises are to be opened by an address from J. Sella Martin, Esq., whose subject will be

THE RELATIONS BETWEEN EDUCATION AND LABOR.

☞ We thank Professor Fuller for a catalogue of Straight University. We are immensely gratified at the role of scholors in the different departments, and at the sum total. We give the figures for the information of our readers:

Theological students		13
Law	"	18
Normal	"	69
Commercial	"	51
Academical	"	189
Elementary	"	714
Sum total		1054

This looks like success, and but little more will be required to make this excellent institution what we would all like to see it—the Havard of the South.

"THE NEW DEPARTURE."

This phrase seems to have involved a prophecy.

There was need of an exodus, but it wanted a Moses like Vallandigham to direct it, but God in his wisdom has seen fit to remove him from the scene of those toils, broils and turmoils which awaited him.

Vallandigham was doubtless an honest man; he was certainly a representative one. He had the will and the courage to imitate Milton's Satan in steadiness of purpose and fierceness of defiance though we trust he did not imitate him in profanity.

When the nation was bleeding at every pore under the agonies of an awful crisis, and the shadow of a coffin had been cast across almost every hearth in the land, when the wives, daughters and sisters of our union soldiers were fitly clothed to represent a national eclipse, Vallandigham stood upon the outskirts of the procession, and like Shimei, cursed them as they passed along in the gloom of bereavement. Like most honest men he has been found to have been inconsistent. After having done his worst for the republican party, he lately became anxious to do the best for his own. A bitter hater may become an honest lover, and at one time recently, it looked very much as though the exile of Niagara falls was becoming the disciple of the rail-spitter who banished him.

We have frankly confessed that we thought the late leader of the exodus was honest; we know he was sagacious, and had his plan been carried out by the democrats, a very considerable breach would have been made in the republican ranks. He knew that the West is restive under the domination of eastern capital, that the middle-States are not only jealous of the preponderating number of officials selected from New England, but he knew as well that the burdensome protection given to the East at the expense of the West, must work its own cure through the destruction of the party that sanctioned and upheld it by its patronage.

Such a man could not have got into the republican party, but he could and would have done the next best thing—he would have got out of his own. And with his powers and record, he could have done both sides a great deal of harm. Peace to his ashes: We always admired his pluck, his self-sacrifice and his sagacity; for though he failed, he failed persistently, and was beaten in a contest with Providence when he thought he was only fighting with men.

MUNICIPAL PATRONAGE.

It is asserted in high quarters that in the dispensation of municipal patronage more white men have been appointed to positions by colored men, than white men having the power, have appointed; and that more colored men have been appointed to positions by white men, than the colored members of the municipality have appointed. We mention this as a rumor; but whether it be true or false the mere assertion that this is the state of things shows that even the white friends of our party think there is something incongruous in it, if it does exist.

An article of ours which appeared a week ago put this whole thing where we think it belongs. In it we stated that our superior numbers in the party did not entitle an incompetent negro to any more consideration than an incompetent white man when the claims of the public are considered: and this should be the first consideration of any journal like ours. But all things being equal—and pains must be taken to see they are equal—where a colored man can be found to fill a position he should have it.

The necessary preponderance in the favor of white office holders is readily conceded, the innate loyalty and instinctive patriotism of the negro is also conceded by our enemies even, but neither the one nor the other, nor both together can long survive the doctrine that the negroes shall do all the voting and the white men hold all the positions. Common sense and necessity unite in a protest against this doctrine.

We have said thus much because we disbelieve the rumor, but if it be true that colored men who have been elevated to position have been so far forgetful of themselves and so far the tools of those who have played them off against their own race, their names shall be published as soon as the facts are established, and the LOUISIANIAN will see that every influential colored man in the State has a copy of the unholy record.

THE SCHOOL EXHIBITIONS.

THE FULTON SCHOOL.

We, in company with Senator Pinchback, one of the School Directors, witnessed the closing exercises at the FULTON SCHOOL, and were highly delighted with the consummate skill exhibited by the principal in preparing the programme. The choice of pieces displayed judgement, taste and sympathy with her scholars, and the variations of the tone of the selections "from grave to gay, from lively to severe" showed to good advantage the teaching as well as the entertaining abilities of the Principal.

The children did credit to such a principal and her corps of teachers, we have not space for particularisation, but in laying the programme before our readers we cheerfully state that the exhibition was a well merited success. Here is the

ROLL OF HONOR.

Isaiah E. Mullen, Henry H. Carey, Louis Barnett, Johnnie Williams, Joseph Martinez, Susan Ellis, Martha Vanderpool, Adaline Robinson, Oceana Flowers, Amanda Burns.

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

Bright Places in School Life—Robert Wilson.

The Little Housekeepers—Seven girls.

The Editor—John Coss.

Household Fairies—Eight girls.

Paddle Your Own Canoe—Manuel Harris.

Music—Paddle Your Own Canoe.

What the Birds Say—Eight girls.

How to be Strong—Thomas Jenkins.

My First Sum—George Hullum.

Which is Best?—Ten boys.

Waiting, not Winning—Frank Richardson.

Music—The Red, White and Blue.

When I'm a Man—Wade Cross.

Kindness—Susan Ellis.

Geography—Fourteen boys.

John—Johnnie Williams.

The Removal of the National Capital—James Porter.

Music—The Haunted Spring.

The Long Ago—Oceana Flowers.

Temperance—Joe Tatterby and Squire Bounce, Junius Hunter and W. G. White.

Grandma's Advice to the Girls—Matilda Henry.

Happiness—Martha Vanderpool.

Music—Lilian Lee.

On Time—Peter Lamb.

Conversation on American History, Distinguished Indians—Isaiah E. Mullen, Louis Barnett, Johnnie Williams, Henry H. Carey.

The Old Man Under the Hill—Francis Kenner.

Music—The Old Play Ground.

Which Shall it Be—Charlotte Harris.

The Precious Sheller—Rosa Jenkins and Ella Hullum.

Addlepate—Louis Barnett.

The Sacrifice of Abraham—Susan Ellis.

Viva L'America.

The following are the names of teachers and number of scholars:

	Pupils.
	Boys.
Miss S. M. Warner	16
Miss M. K. Palmer	33
Mrs. J. R. Dicks	56
Total	105
	Girls.
Miss E. C. Carpenter	23
Mrs. J. J. Ingraham	40
Miss M. Carolan	68
Total	131

THE MAGNOLIA SCHOOL.

We also visited MAGNOLIA SCHOOL and were highly entertained by the exercises. We were especially struck with the histrionic abilities of Master Watson D. Woodward in his recitation of Hoods "Song of the Shirt." To a distinct enunciation he added a deliberate manner, warmth of feeling delicacy of interpretation and strength of sympathy. We predict a brilliant future for Master Woodward if his opportunities turn out to be equal to his talent.

We only had time to hear one other recitation—that of Master Felix E. McLemore. He had "Crime its own detector" as the test of his abilities. He did his part with great credit to himself and to those under whose training he has become an ornament.

Yesterday, in company with Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback, we called in at the Gravier School, Mr. A. P. Williams Principal and found the scholars engaged in the exercises, a programme of which we give below. Our time did not permit us to remain long, but from what we saw, we formed the most favorable impressions of the improvement of the scholars under the painstaking corps of teachers in this school.

Programme.

—PRAYER—

Chorus—Away the morning freshly breaking—School.

Declamation—Marco Bogarris—Oscar Montgomery.

Recitation—Perseverance—Martha Kneely.

Song—G. M. par Excellence—Mollie Richards.

Dialogue—Fortune Telling—Christine Harris, Josephine, Faulkner, Fannie Hughs and Fannie Williams.

Chorus—All to-gether again—by the School.

Declamation—Universal Freedom—Willie Stevens.

Dialogue—Indolence—Corlenia Handy and Henrietta Lewis.

Declamation—Moral Courage—Charles Culberson.

Song—Paddle your own Canoe—Oscar Montgomery.

Declamation—Spartagus to the Gladiators—Hillard Carter.

Solo and Chorus—Beautiful Star—School.

Recitation—The old arm chair—Julia Rogers.

Declamation—The American flag—Mathew Swain.

Dialogue—The California Gold Country—Willie Stevens, Edward Simmons and Henry Oliver.

Recitation—Give to do good—Bella Fournette.

Declamation—A word of kindness—Willie Rousseau.

Dialogue—Faith hope and charity—Emma Smith, Adeline Johnson, Maggie Clark.

Recitation—Proper Distribution of Lime, Rosa Rollins.

Declamation—Old Prosides—Charles Vendigne.

Instrumental—Felecie Bernard.

Recitation—The Beacon Light—Felicie Tore.

Chorus—Come, Come with me—School.

Declamation—My Mother—Bella Preins.

ROLL OF HONOR:

O. Montgomery,	Anna Jones,
Charles Culbertson,	Emma Harred,
David Beuson,	Julia Johnson,
Samuel Ford,	Rosa Rollins,
Charles Vendigne	Modora Graves,
Hillard Carter,	Julia Rogers,
Matthew Swain,	Evaline Johnson,
James Singleton,	Emma Smith,
Richard Carter,	Maggie Clarke,
Geo. Washington,	Christiana Harris,
Henry Oliver,	Augustine Norfeet,
Frank Keeling,	Josephine Faulkner,
John Hawkins,	Annie Hewes.

TEACHERS:

A. P. Williams, Principal;
Miss M. H. Williams, 1st Assistant;
Miss E. E. Vigers, 2nd "
Miss A. M. Bennett, 3rd "
Miss G. E. H. Henderson, 4th Assistant. Total roll, 238.

Our next visit was to the Perdido School, with its 167 pupils under the instruction of Miss McGuire, Principal; Miss Stanislaus, 1st Assistant; Miss Caroline, 2nd Asistant; Miss Roxborough, 3rd Assistant.

We listened with much pleasure to the dialogue between Miss Lucy Edwards and Miss Cary Graves, and the poetry repeated by Miss Georgiana Antoine. The programme of the exercises being all exhausted we were unable to procure one.

The Madison School next claimed our attention and here we found the exhibitions in full blast. Over two hundred children were present, and the exercises were lively and showed an intelligent appreciation of the period of school life.

We noticed the presence of Division Superintendent Carter, Hons. H. C. Dibble, M. Hahn, Chief of Police, Badger, and several other prominent gentlemen interested in education.

☞ We have before us the first number of another weekly, the *Pointe Coupee Republican*, edited and published by H. C. Tournoir and C. Wilcox. The salutatory of our new ally declares:

"The political creed of the *Point Coupee Republican* will be that which strengthens the arm of the General Government with every necessary prerogative that the Constitution grants it, while it cherishes the reserved rights of the State as jealously as the virgin guards her spotless robe of innocence; and as long as the existing Administration of the State and Federal Government continue, as now, to make these principles their guide, so long will they receive our hearty support and sincere commendation."

We offer our congratulations to our contemporary and hope that with the energy and ability they propose to bring to this enterprise, they may make their paper "worthy of patronage," and reap their reward in an extensive circulation, and in placing the *Point Coupee Republican* in the front rank of our parish papers. We bid you welcome, brethern, and gladly place your paper on our list of exchanges.

☞ Our thanks are hereby tendered to Administrator James Lewis for a copy of the Amended Charter of the city of New Orleans, with the Ordinances passed by the Council of the city of New Orleans, from its organization, April, 1870, to April 4, 1871.

☞ Our acknowledgments to United States Senator J. R. West for recent Washington papers.

☞ Our cordial thanks are tendered to the Metropolitan Police Board for appreciated favors recently extended to us.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE.

NATIONAL CEMETERY,
Chalmette La., June 9th, 1871.

Col———

Dear Sir:—Adjoining the National Cemetery, is a plot of ground containing the remains of about 5000 colored persons. The ground, I understand, was given in trust for a Potter's field to the city of New Orleans, by the Freedman's Bureau before its dissolution, and for the gift or trust the receivers were to take care and keep a record of the interments there made and any that might be made, they were to keep the grounds in a condition becoming a burial place for the dead. But it seems to me that the agreement and the claims of the deceased are forgotten. Christianity Charity and common humanity would dictate that the graves of the dead, within sight of our flag, our homes and our churches ought to be taken care of.

But sir the case is different. The place is sadly neglected. The graveyard has become a pasture for stock, and I believe the grounds are occupied by squatters. The headboards which mark the graves, are fast disappearing for fire-wood for roofing and for shanties; any of the graves that are not desecrated by stock, are entirely hidden from view by weeds and underbrush. 'Tis a shame to our civilization that this burial place for the dead should be so neglected, and sir, the murmuring of the citizens in this section especially our colored citizens against the authorities who wilfully neglect the burial place of many of their friends and relatives will show itself in a manner not to be slighted ere long and probably when we will most need their assistance, if this matter is not attended to.

I have addressed you sir, at the request of a number of our colored citizens, and it is our earnest wish that you will use your extensive influence to bring about the desired result. I believe that a lease of the grounds for five years was obtained by Mr.——— from the city council, but he has failed to do anything with the grounds during three years that he has claimed the right of the grounds. Yours truly, &c.

A COLORED ATTORNEY.

The admission to the bar of Louisiana, by the Supreme Court, of a colored man, is remarkable only for its entire novelty here. The State, by its constitution and laws, has plenary authority over the rules by which the admission of barristers is to be regulated, the manner in which they are to be examined, the extent of their studies, their citizenship, and their age. Any citizen of the United States qualified in all respects (except residence) to vote here, may become a member of the bar if found qualified on examination by the Supreme Court. Any attorney from another State is, in like manner, enrolled on application in the honored list, after proving to the Supreme Court his fitness to practice in our courts, or if the applicant prefers it he may be examined by two District Judges, and upon proving his good moral character and fitness, be licensed to practice in all our courts. The new barrister must take an oath as follows: "I do solmnly swear (or affirm) that I will demean myself honestly in my practice as counsellor or attorney at law, and that I will discharge my duty in every respect to the best of my knowledge and ability." The Supreme Court has no option. If the applicant has the passports of age, character, citizenship and capacity, the court cannot consider other circumstances, such as blood, color or lineage.

There are many colored owners of property in this State as liable to be engaged in litigation as whites and equally in need of counsellors in the management of thier affairs. Some of these might prefer an attorney of their own race, nor does there seem to be any special reason why they should not seek for the requisite skill and experience among the colored disciples of Themis. Or, if a colored man should be tried criminally before a jury mixed as to color, he might quite naturally desire a colored lawyer as associate counsel for his defence. The most of white men will prefer a lawyer of their own color. The more astute colored men will not be apt to risk their cases on account of prejudice. Colored lawyers will for a long time be "few and far between," and for obvious reasons their field of practice must be limited.

Such an innovation, though the natural and logical sequence of irreversible events and facts, must be exceedingly distasteful to many of the learned fraternity of the bar, but unpleasant as it may be they ought not to fee that the honorable order of barristers is at all degraded by the exceptional and necessary occurrence. On the other hand the colored inch of the bar ought not to feel unduly elated at a distinction to which nothing can give value except their own merit.

—*N. O. Picayune.*

THE CRITIC AND PHILOSOPHER.

Horace Greely looms up in the foreground as a presidential candidate. He seeks no office, but if the nomination should be thrust upon him we would not decline. It would appear that, like Barkis, he is willing. Invited recently to deliver an address on agricultural matters in Texas, Mr. Greely improved very fully the opportunity thus offered to reassert before the country, and especially at the South, his well-known amnesty views. He also joined the discomfited Southern worshippers at the shrine of Lee, Davis and Stonewall Jackson in their tributes of admiration for those "heroes" of the rebellion, and again humiliated himself by hobnobbing with Jefferson Davis and reviving the fact that his autograph was affixed to Davis' bail bond. Mr. Greely has traveled further, and been absent longer, on former occasions; bnt this is the first time, we believe, that his return has been signalized by a public reception, the burning of powder, the exhibition of fireworks, and the discussion of political questions. Whatever may have been his intentions, we consider Mr. Greely more responsible than any other private citizen for confusing the public mind at the North on the subject of amnesty for unrepentant rebels, for adding to the perils and sufferings of the loyal Southern people, white and black and for the present rehabitiation of the old ruling whites to so great an extent with political power. Mr. Greely saw no Ku-Klux at the South, and we presume no one else would be likely to be troubled by those masked visitors who should go South and make speeches similar to Mr. Greely's while there. It is noteworthy that in his serenade speech in this city, on Monday evening, he omitted any special glorification of Lee, Stonewall Jackson, and the bravery of the rebel soldiers, but substituted therefor a condemnation of the Ku-Klux. While at the South he appears to have had little reproof for the Ku-Klux. Mr. Greely has been a Whig-Anti-slavery man for many years—though never a straightforward uncompromising Abolitionist. We remind the colored voters of the country that Mr. Greely while holding out the "olive-branch" with excessive "magnanimity," to old-time slaveholders and rebels, has persistently opposed our efforts to secure for the landless and dependent free free people available homesteads, that which is now successfully and judiciously befriending the Indians. Amnesty, political power and the "fatted calf" for white rebels and negro-haters; but for the landless, still persecuted negro, Mr. Greely's rude greeting is: "Go to the Western prairies; root, hog or die."

Mr. Greeley thinks the time has come to go forward and leave the old issues. But while Bostonians, who go South simply as private citizens in search of health and to see the country, without making amnesty speeches and glorifying rebel soldiers, are advised and constrained, in consideration of personal safety, not to register at the hotels as from Boston, the old issues can not be dropprd. Such an instance occurred in Georgia, with very respectable and responsible, well indorsed parties, at a date as recent as Mr. Greely's own visit to Texas. Instead of the "old issues," Mr. Greeley suggests for the future nothing but his dreary political economy and devotion to the pursuit of material prosperity. We are quite sure that the nation could not long thrive upon such a regimen. There is much yet to do in the sphere of human rights. The equal citizenship of half the people is unrecognized, simply on the ground of difference in sex. But this inequality does not appear to come within Mr. Greeley's purview. The railway and land monopolies are assuming very threatening proportions under the present Republican administration, and there is much that is difficult to be patient with, and which cannot be excused. If, however, Republicans are to take a "new departure" from Grant—the real meaning and intent of the Greeley movement—we trust it will be to some one higher up, not downward to the level of Mr. Greeley's platform.

(National Standard.)

WISDOM IN THE COUNSELS OF WASHINGTON.

A cloud no bigger than a man's hand appeared over our city a few days ago. Happily its bolts were witheld; at any rate, they were not called down by any unwise attracting power, and for the hour we are safe again; and our safety is largely due to the wisdom of Governor Cooke and his counsellors. A large body of muscle and of untrained mind and heart, was in a perilous condition running loose in our streets. It wanted higher wages and fewer hours of labor, and struck for both. Had pride and fury guided our authorities, rather than temperance, forbearance and wisdom, it is safe to affirm that these hot days of June would have seen riot and bloodshed in the streets of Washington, But the strike is now ended, the men are at work, good sense on both sides has prevailed, the laborers get not all they demanded, but more than they formerly received, and all goes on peacefully again. There is always a chance to make mischief in the world. Every great city has within it the materials of conflagration and destruction. Washington is amazed, confounded, and appalled by the "hell of horrors" enacted in Paris, forgetful that we might have the same here on a smaller scale. We call it French. It is human. There is a magazine deep down in human nature which only needs the match for a conflagration. There is a terrible gulf between capital and labor constantly liable to tempests and whirlwinds. Let no passionate and unsteady hand take the helm between Scylla and Charibdis. He who counsels or advises the laboring man to strike for higher wages assumes a dangerous responsibility. To turn loose the hungry to the suggestions of idleness is ever franght with more or less peril. It may be well and needful at times to strike, but it can never be well to take the law into our own hands and undertake to prevent other man from working. No such despotism and anarchy can be safely tolerated for an hour, and should the law be defied in this city by such conduct again, sterner measures of repression will doubtless be resorted to than were seen ten days ago. The questions for every workingman to consider well before he strikes for higher wages are: Whether I am not better off with steady work and small wages than I would be with unsteady, fitful, and uncertain employment and large wages? Is it not easier for the capitalist to do without the laborer at particular times than it is for the laborgr to get along without work? Is not a high price for labor a motive for limiting and reducing public work, and for discontinuing enterprises which require unskilled labor? Can it be of any service to demand higher wages when the effect of the demand of such wages will be to cut off the supply of work?

With the laboring man are all our sympathies. With them this life is a perpetual struggle. The lion's share of the good things of this world is enjoyed by the rich and great. The poor man, who has to beg a fellow worm to give him leave to toil, has little to make life ennobling or pleasant. We know his hardships, his privation and suffering, and because we know and apreciate these, we are slow to favor strikes among laborers, for they almost in every instance get the worst of it.—*Ex.*

Special Notice.

STRAIGHT UNIVERSITY.

The Anniversary Exercises at Straight University will take place June 26, 27, and 28.

These exercises are public. The examinations will occupy Monday and Tuesday.

The annual address will be given Monday evening June 26th, by J. Sella Martin Esq., and of course it will be a treat.

The concert by Lehy's Brass Band on Tuesday evening (27) will constitute a novel and interesting feature. The proceeds of the concert will go to defray the expense of the catalogue, etc.

On Wednesday evening the annual exhibition will be given——the programme of which is varied by declamations, essays, dialogues, and music. J. F. Fuller.

We call the attention of our readers to the above notice, and respectfully urge them to remember the dates of these anniversary exercises and to try, by a large and prompt attendance, to make them a success.

This institution is worthy of our best good wishes and our most earnest co-operation, and it behooves us to utilize the generous donations of Mr. Straight and the American Missionary Association who have united to give us the splendid university building on the corner of Derbigny and Esplanade streets.

LAWS

—OF THE—

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

[PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.]

[CONTINUED FROM 1st. PAGE.]

ish of Pointe Coupee, to Opelousas, in the parish of St. Landry, for and during the term of ten years from the passage of this act; provided, said right of ferriage shall not interfere with the location of the road from the Mississippi river to Opelousas, now in course of survey under an act approved March sixteenth, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, in which case said Warren and Crawford shall have the right to keep said ferry until the completion of said road.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That the said J. J. Warren and T. W. Crawford, or their heirs and assigns, shall have the right to demand and receive the following rates of ferringe, to wit:

For crossing a foot passenger, fifteen cents; for horse or horned cattle, fifteen cents per head; for man and horse in low water twenty-five cents, and in high water fifty cents; for each carriage, buggy, cart or wagon, twenty-five cents a wheel.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall be the duty of said J. J. Warren and T. W. Crawford to keep a sufficient number of ferry-boats in good order for the purposes of said ferry, and to cross all persons, horses, wagons, etc., at all reasonable times with the least possible delay.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, etc., That if any person or persons shall, within the distance of three miles from the said ferry, set up, keep or maintain a ferry, or transport any person or persons, horses, cattle, wagons, etc., from either side of the Atchafalaya, during the aforesaid term of ten years, every person so offenning shall, for every such offense, forfeit and pay the sum of thirty-five dollars, to be recovered before any competent tribunal by any person suing for the same.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) GEO. W. CARTER, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved March 21, 1871.

(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH, Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy:

GEO. E. BOVEE, Secretary of State.

No. 53.

An Act

To amend and re-enact an act entitled "an act to remove obstructions in the Bayou Courtableau and to improve the navigation of the same," approved March 28 1867.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in general assembly convened, That the act entitled "an act to remove obstructions in the Bayou Courtableau and to improve the navigation of the same," approved March 28, 1867, be amended and re-enacted as follows:

That the sum of sixty thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of enabling three commissioners, to be appointed by the Governor of the State who are hereby constituted a board of commissioners, said commissioners to give bond in the sum of sixty thousand dollars, to be approved by the Governor of the State, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties herein imposed upon them, and for the proper disbursement of all sums instrusted to them, to remove obstructions in the Bayou Courtableau, and to improve the navigation of the same, from the town of Washington, in the parish of St. Landry, to the mouth of said bayou.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That said sum be paid quarterly, according to the progress of the work, as shown by the report of the engineer to be appointed by the Governor to supervise the work, upon the warrant of the Governor of the State given on the certificate of the engineer supervising and carrying on said work, payable to the order of the board of commissioners, or to any person belonging to said board, designated by a majority of its members.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, ect., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

[Signed] GEO. W. CARTER. Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Signed] OSCAR J, DUNN. Lieutenant Governor and President of Senate.

Approved March 21, 1871.

(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH, Govetnor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy:

GEO. E. BOVEE, Secretary of State.

No. 45.

An Act

To amend and re-enact sections one, three and five of an act entitled "an act to provide for the removal of obstructions in Bayou Bartholomew, and to improve the navigation of the same, and making an appropriation therefor," approved March 5, 1870.

Whereas, The internal improvement fund, out of which the money appropriated by the act referred to in the above title, buing act number fifty-nine of the regular session of 1870, has been abolished, or to the credit of which there are no funds in the State Treasury, and the estimates of the work required by said act, made by the Engineer of Public Works, shows that the cost of completing the work will considerably exceed the appropriation made by said acts; therefore

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in general assembly convened, That section one of an act entitled "an act to provide for the removal of obstructions in Bayou Bartholomew, and to improve the navigation of the same, and make an appropriation therefor," approved March 5, 1870, be, and the same is hereby amended and re-enacted, so as to read as follows: That the sum of forty thousand dollars, and such additional amount, not to exceed the estimate of the Engineer of the Board of Public Works, necessary to complete the removal of the wrecks of steamboats, trees, logs, stumps and other obstructions to navigation in the Bayou Bartholomew, beginning the work of said improvements at the mouth of said bayou, where it empties into the Ouachita river, and working up to the State line, be, and the same, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the State treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That section three of said act number fifty-nine be and the same is hereby amended and re-enacted, so as to read as follows: That the Board of Public Works shall immediately upon receiving the estimates provided for in the second section of this act, advertise the proposals to perform said work, and shal award contracts for the same to the lowest bidder, who may offer the best security to complete the work in a reasonable time; provided said bids do not exceed the estimates made.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That section five of said act number fifty-nine be and the same is hereby amended and re-enacted, so as to read as follows: That upon the completion of any section of said work, as laid off and estimated by the engineer according to the requirements of section two of this act, it shall be the duty of the Board of Public Works to cause such completed section to be examined by an engineer of the board, and if according to the examination and report of such engineer such section has been completed according to contract, then the amount due the contractor herefor a ccepting to the contract, shall be paid by the State Treasurer on the warrant of the President of the Board of Public Works upon the Auditor of Public Accounts, and it shall be the duty of the President of the Baord of Public Works to draw such warrant in favor of the contractors; provided that if any warrants have been drawn upon the internal improvement fund by the President of the Board of Public Works anterior to the date of the passage of this act as part payement of the work, the State Auditor of Public Accounts is hereby authorized, and it shall be his duty, to take up such warrants of the President of the Board of Public Works, and issue therefor his worrants upon the general fund of the State.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

[Signed] GEO. W. CARTER, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Signed] OSCAR J. DUNN Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

A true copy:

GEO. E. BOVEE, Secretary of State.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE —The foregoing act having been presented to the Governor of the State of Louisiana for approval, and not having been returned by him to the house of General Assembly in which it originated within the time prescribed by the constitution of Louisiana, has become a law without his approval.

GEO. E. BOVEE, Secretary of State.

[CONTINUED IN OUR NEXT NUMBER.]

COMMERCIAL.

LOUISIANIAN OFFICE, Wednesday, June 21—11:30 A. M.

COTTON—The sales to-day embraced 2850 bales at easier rates for good ordinary, without any variation in the other grades. We modify our qnotations accordingly, and give also the exchange figures, which are for even running of its types, while ours are for average lots, with the outside rates for strict:

	Average Lists.	Exchange Figures.
Low Ordinary	12½@13¼	—
Ordinary	14½@15	14½
Good Ordinary	17 @17¾	17½
Low Middling	19¼@19¾	19½
Middling	20¼@21	—
Strict Middling	— @—	—
Good Middling	— @—	—

THE INDIA RUBBER COMB CO.

Nos. 9, 11 & 13 Mercer Street,

NEW YORK,

Sole manufacturers, under Goodyear's and Meyer's Patents,

OF

INDIA RUBBER COMBS,

Dressing Combs.
Long Combs.
Twist Combs
Fine Tooth Combs,
[A variety of Elegant Fancy Patterns.]
Pocket Combs.
Ridding Combs.
Hair Pins.

ALSO, SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF

COMBINATION SIDE COMBS.

[MADE UNDER PARLY'S PATENT.]

The sale of any Combination Side Combs, no matter of what material made, unless sold under a license from us, is prohibited by law.

Rubber Clothing COMPANY.

Manufacturers, Importers and Jobbers,

Rubber Goods

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
BELTING, PACKING & HOSE,
ENAMELED CLOTH,
PIANO COVERS,
BALL TOYS, &c.,

363 BROADWAY, COR. FRANKLIN ST., N. Y.
82 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.
607 MARKET STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

F. M. SHEPPARD, PREST.
J. A. MINOTT, SEC'Y.

CARPET WAREHOUSE

17....CHARTRES STREET..17

A BROUSSEAU & CO., Importers and Dealers at Wholesale and Retail, offer at low prices;

CARPETING,
FLOOR OIL CLOTH,
MATTING.

Curtain and Upholsterers' Material, Window Shades, Table Covers, Hair Cloths, Lace Curtains, Cornices, etc,

Stagg & O'Neil

PATENT ATTORNEYS AND DEALER IN ALL THE NEWEST and most Useful Patents of the age.

We beg to call public attention to the fact that we are now prepared to fill orders for the latest novelties in the line of patented goods, and are constantly adding to our large stock, such articles of real merit as the inventive spirit of the age produces, and the progressive temper of the times demands. The Southern Country especially, needs these labor-saving inventions; to our friends in the country extend an invitation to call and examine our stock of HOUSEHOLD AND FARM UTENSILS.

Inventors can obtain information through our Agency, of the course to be pursued in obtaining patents, the MODUS OPERANDI OF THE PATENT OFFICE, Government fees, &c., &c.

Applications made, and Caveats filed, speedily and effectively through our office, AND AT LESS COST TO THE INVENTOR, than personal application at Washington. For circular address.

STAGG & O'NEILL, 180 Canal Street. New Orleans.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

H. R. LEHDE. R. W. LEHDE.

H. R. LEHDE & BRO.,

GROCERS

No. 79, 81 & 83.

Baronne Street, Corner of Union Street

New Orleans.

☞ Always on hand a choice selection of fresh GROCERIES, fine WINES and LIQUORS.

Family and Country Orders Solicited. No. 49 3mo.

$75 Every Week!

MADE EASY,

BY

Lady Agents.

We want Smart and Energetic Agents to introduce our popular and justly celebrated inventions, in every *Village, Town and City in the World.*

Indispensable to Every Household;

They are highly approved of, endorsed and adopted by *Ladies, Physicians and Divines*, and are now a GREAT FAVORITE with them.

Every Family will Purchase One of more of them. Something that their merits are apparent at a GLANCE.

DRUGGIST,
MILLINERS
DRESSMAKERS,

And all who keep FANCY STORES, will find our excellent articles SELL VERY RAPIDLY, gives perfect satisfaction and netting

Small Fortunes

to all Dealers and Agents.

Country Rights Free

to all who desire engaging in an *Honorable, Respectable and Profitable Business*, at the same time doing good to their companions in life Sample $2,00, sent free by mail on receipt of price. SEND FOR WHOLESALE CIRCULAR. ADDRESS,

Victoria Manufacturing Co

17 PARK PLACE, NEW YORK.

BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS

BARRETT, SEYMOUR & Co.,

STATIONERS,

PRINTERS AND LITHOGRAPHERS,

60 Camp Street,
NEW ORLEANS.

A. Simon's,

COSMOPOLITAN NEWS DEPOT,

STATIONERY, BOOKS, ETC.,

No. 94, Exchange Alley, between Bienville and Conti Streets, New Orleans.

All the large Northern and Western dailies.

More than one hundred and sixty different publications received and sold.

Subscriptions received to all periodical publications.

Subscribers will be accountable for the subscription as long as they do not send back the paper, or notify otherwise.

ALBERT EYRICH,

Bookseller and Stationer

130 CANAL STREET,

New Orleans, La.

CARPENTERS, FURNITURE, &c

JULIUS P. BROWN.

HOUSE CARPENTER

CANAL ST. Bet VILLERY & ROBERTSON ST'S.

Jobbing. Attended to Punctually.

JULES ABELARD,

Carpenter and Builder.

237....JULIA STREET....237

NEW ORLEANS.

All orders left at the shop will be promptly attended to.

The Mitchell & Ramellsberg Furniture Co.,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

FURNITURE,

Mattrasses, LookingGlasses, &c.,
103 and 105 Camp Street, corner Poydras,
Moresque Building,
New Orleans

G. CASENAVE.

UNDERTAKER

88 Bourbon Street

NEW ORLEANS.

CARRIAGES FOR HIRE.

DRY GOODS & CLOTHING.

PARTIES WHO BUY FIRST CLASS DRY GOODS

—FOR CASH—

Will find their money spent more to their satisfaction at

BRASELMAN & ADAM'S

CASH HOUSE

THAN

ELSEWHERE.

A Glance through their immense stock

—OF—

Silks, Satins, Real Poplins, Plaids, Serges, Merinos, Cashmeres, Emp. Cloths, Formosas, Arabs, Jackets, Shawls Sackings, Cloakings, Cloths, Flannels, Laces, Embroideries, Gloves, Corsets, Velvets, Ribbons, Parasols, Fans, Etc., Etc., Etc.

WILL CONVINCE.

586.....and.....588

Magazine street, cor. St. Andrew,

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE PEOPLES COMMERCIAL COLLEGE!

Department of *Straight University.*

Located over the Freedmens Savings Bank,
114 Carondelet St.

OPEN DAY AND EVENING, NO VACATION.

The old and young can enter at this Institution any day, no distinction made in regard to race or color. The design of the Institution, is to furnish opportunities to those wishing a rapid, thorough and practical business education, fifty to one hundred per cent. saved by students, by taking the rapid *commercial course.* Parties having ordinary ability, who have entirely neglected their education now have the opportunity to qualify themselves for almost any position in the State, in an incredible short time.

From two to three months is all that requires to complete the commeral course. Terms reduced to suit the times.

For further information call at the College, or address

Prof. A. T. Selever, Principal.

REMOVAL

TO

167 ..CANAL STREET.....167

FROM

No. 9 CAMP STREET.

GLYNN & WINTZ

Manufacturers and Dealers IN

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Trunks, Valises and Bags,

espectfully give notice that they have removed to the large and centrally located store

No 167 Canal Street,

Near Dauphine.

WINGFIELD & COOPER.

PAINTING, GLAZING, CALSOMINING, GRANTILING, FRESCOING, GRANING, SIGN PAINTING, WALL PAPERING.

Office No. 84 Dryades Street,

Near Union Street

COLORED SEAMEN'S HOME

GEORGE TAYLOR.

NO. 91 FRONT LEVEE,

THIRD DISTRICT,

Boarding and Lodging

—FOR—

SEAMEN.

THE PEOPLE'S BOOK

AND

THE BOOK OF THE DAY.

JUST OUT.

The Louisiana Magistrate

A GUIDE OF DAILY USE TO THE JUDGE, THE PARISH OFFICER, THE LAWYER, THE BUSINESS MAN, AND HEADS OF FAMILIES.

Containing the most necessary information on questions of every day use,

AND

COMPLETE SET OF FORMS FOR ALL CONTRACTS OF EVERY DAY OCCURRENCE

For sale by

BARRETT, SEYMOUR & CO., General Stationers and Law Publishers, mh30. tf. No. 60 Camp street.

GEORGE HITE:

Lock-Smith & Bell-Hanger

IRON RAILINGS FITTED UP,

Iron Safes repaired,

206, COMMON STREET,

NEW ORLEANS.

☞ Presses repaired, Bells and Gongs Houses, Ships and Steamboats Fitted up

LOTTERIES.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY

Incorporated August 17, 1868.

CHARLES T. HOWARD .. PRESIDENT.

SINGLE NUMBER LOTTERY.

SPLENDID SCHEME! ONLY 20,000 NUMBERS.

CAPITAL PRIZE - - - - $50,000.

CLASS H.

TO BE DRAWN IN NEW ORLEANS ON

Saturday, June 17, 1871,

HOWARD, SIMMONDS & CO., Contr'cts.

SCHEME:

20,000 NUMBERS—TICKETS ONLY $20.

1 prize of	$50,000	is	$50,000
1 prize of	30,000	is	30,000
1 prize of	20,000	is	20,000
1 prize of	10,000	is	10,000
1 prize of	9,000	is	9,000
1 prize of	8,000	is	8,000
1 prize of	7,000	is	7,000
1 prize of	6,000	is	6,000
1 prize of	5,000	is	5,000
1 prize of	4,000	is	4,000
1 prize of	3,000	is	3,000
1 prize of	2,000	is	2,000
1 prize of	1,000		
1 prize of	1,000		
1 prize of	1,000		
1 prize of	1,000		
1 prizv of	1,000		
1 prize of	1,000		
1 prize of	1,000		
1 prize

INTERESTING ITEMS.

—A Pennsylvanian got mad at a neighbor, and went and hanged himself in the offender's barn, so as to hurt the sale of the place.

—Three women, disguised as men lately attempted to rob a house in Dallas county, Texas, and were all shot by the inmates of the dwelling.

—They have a boy in Stafford, N. H., only eighteen years old, who is six feet four inches in height, and weighs one hundred and ninety pounds.

—A few evenings ago a man named Roddy went into a drinking saloon in Milford, took a drink and dice with the proprietor, lit his pipe, sat down, and fell dead from his chair.

—A couple of boys in Wallingford took possession of a fish wagon, the other day, while its owner was absent, and sold out the entire contents at low prices, and then disappeared with the spoils.

—A man accused of five marriages was arrested, the other day, in Frederick county, Maryland. The report says, "The accused accounted for his five wives in a satisfactory manner, and was set at liberty."

—A fine young man, eighteen years old, acting as brakesman on the Boston and Lowell Railroad, fell upon the track the other day, and eighteen cars ran over him, mutilating his body in a horrible manner.

—A few days since, a citizen of Sandwich, N. H., went out to salt his cattle, and not returning, was sought for and found dead, with his head in a spring. It is supposed he was taken with a fit. He had complained of illness during the day.

—Racine, Wisconsin, is much troubled about the ghost of a lady who persists in haunting her late husband, because he promised never to marry again, but broke his word on the first opportunity. The married men are down on the ghost, while the married women are all in its favor.

—The inhabitants of Sangamon county, Ill., are so incensed at dogs for their depradations in sheepfolds that a general slaughter of the canines is talked of. One farmer living near Springfield, who had a very fine flock of imported sheep, lost half of them, valued at $4,000, in one night lately by dogs.

—A man recently died in Indiana from a wound received at the battle of Queenstown, Canada, nearly fifty-nine years ago. An ounce musket ball, which had remained imbedded in the bones of his face all that time, ulcerated its way into his mouth; inflammation set in, and he died in terrible agony.

—A peaceable old man, seventy years of age, living in Green county, Ill., was killed in his own house by two neighbors, named Moses and Dock Freer, on Thursday afternoon, of last week. The Freers killed him with a hoe. The only cause assigned for the murder is an old neighborhood feud. At last accounts Moses Freer had been arrested and lodged in jail; the other murderer was still at large.

—A singular hitch occurred in a divorce case at Memphis, a few days ago. When the case was called for trial, it was found that the husband was but sixteen, and the wife but fourteen years of age. As minors can neither sue nor be sued, the lawyers were in a quandary; but the Court came to their relief by appointing a guardian for one of the infants and a next friend for the other, after which the trial proceeded in due form.

—One night last week a citizen of Fall river, either by accident or design, took a quantity of oxalic acid. Soon after retiring to bed he was seized with vomiting, and in his delirium sprang out of bed, hurled the furniture about the room, threw a clock out of the window, and smashed the glass. He also furiously assaulted his relatives. The police were called and took him to the station-house, where a physcian administered an antidote, and he was restored.

—They were trying a man in Dakota, the other day for murder, but the citizens regarding the proceedings as unnecessarily tedious, in view of the fact that the prisoner more than confessed his guilt, brought the trial to a sudden conclusion by taking the man out and hanging him. They had him strung up once, when the rope broke, and while Judge Lynch was rigging up another, the condemned wretch was allowed to enjoy himself by placidly smoking a pipe.

FUN AND FANCY.

A gentleman visiting a school had a book placed into his hand for the purpose of examining a class. The word "inheritance" occuring in the verse, the querist interrogated one of the youngsters as follows:

"What is an inheritance?"

"Patrimony."

"What is patrimony?"

"Something left by a father."

"What would you call it if left by a mother?"

"Matrimony."

—A little boy who went to church was cautioned to remember the text, which was: "Why stand ye all the day idle? Go into the vineyard, and work, and whatsoever is right I will pay thee." Johnny came home and was asked to repeat the text. He thought over it a while, and then cried out; "What d'ye stand round here doing nuffin for; go into my barnyard and work, I'll make it all right with you.

—While trudging along one day, all alone, a rebel soldier met a preacher, and at once recognized him as such, but affected ignorance of it. Preacher.—"What command do you belong to?" Soldier.—"I belong to the 4th Texas Regiment, Van Dorn's army. What army do you belong to?" Preacher (very solemnly).—"I belong to the army of the Lord?" Soldier.—"My friend, you've got a very long way from headquarters."

"Now, my boy," said the committee-man, "if I had a mince-pie, and should give two-twelfths of it to John two-twelfths to Isaac, two-twelfths to Harry, and should take half of the pie myself, what would there be left? Speak up lond, so that all can hear." "The plate! shouted the boy.

Machinery has reached a great state of perfection. We saw some burnt peas put into the hopper of a coffee-mill the other day, and in less than two minutes it was occupying a place in a grocery, labelled, "Old Government Java.

A clergyman who was preaching on temperance, astonished his audience by declaring, "A young man in my neighboring diedvery suddenly last Sunday, while I was preaching the gospel in a beastly state of intoxication."

"I don't like modern belles, ma, because they're so much like burglars." "Why, my son, what do you mean? How are modern belles like burglars?" "Because, you see ma, they destroy the finest locks with powder."

"We have the tallest man in the world in our State," said an Alabamian to a Frenchman. "How tall is he?" asked the Gau. "Seventeen feet." "Seventeen feet! Zat is very tall, but your story is very much taller."

A South-shore Long Islander on his first visit to the city with his sweetheart, seeing the bunches of bananas in Fulton market, exclaimed, "I'll be mowed, Saphrony, if them an't the biggest beans I ever seed!"

A young lady in North Carolina requested to be released from her marriage engagement on the ground that when she contracted it she believed her lover to be "a duck," but has since found him to be a goose.

How pleasant is a lovely thing a little out of season—a rosebud in pintea, for instance, or a kiss in church when the deacons eyes are closed in prayer! Stolen apples don't begin with it.

A Western editor, who tried to work in his garden for his health, found that a cast-iron back with a hinge in it, would be preferrable, for gardeners, to the spinal column now in use.

Jake Bliffkins says, "My wife's the most poetical woman alive; leastways, she's always a *verse* to me you bet!"

Why is innocence like an umbrella? Because, when we have once lost it, we may never hope to see it back.

If love is blind, why is it that when a young man falls in love, he is almost universally required "to see father?"

What tree is it which is not affected by the season, and brings forth neither blossom nor fruit? A boot-tree.

Shoes are the safest of all manufactures, because every pair is sure to be soled before it is finished.

What sport in which active men delight, is like girl's gossip? Deer-stalking. [dears talking.]

Why is a spoon like a dear little babe? When 'tis in tea resting (interesting).

WALTHAM WATCHES.

THE BALANCE WHEEL OF A

WALTHAM WATCH BEATS

4 times second,
240 times a minute,
14,400 times an hour,
345,600 times a day,
292,00 times a week,
10,368,000 times a month,
126,144,000 times a year.

MORE IS EXPECTED OF A WATCH THAN ANY KIND OF IN MACHERY.

It must not only run all day, butall night; not only on weekdays, but on Sundays and Holidays. It must run hanging up or lying down—upside down or right side up. It must keep running when the wearer sits down or stand up. When he walks or rides. In fact, it is expected to do its duty at all times, in every place and in every position.

A Genuine Waltham Watch

will fulfil all these requirements. I wound once a day, it will faithfully tick for you a hundred and twenty-six million times in a year, without even requiring fresh oil all that time.

A Genuine Waltham Watch

CONTAINS

5 Springs, 9 wheels, 51 Screws, and 98 other parts making altogether 136 separate pieces.

ALL GENUINE WALTHAM

Watches have seven Jewels.

THE EXTRA JEWELLED HAVE ELEVEN JEWEL THE FULL JEWELLED HAVE FIFTEEN JEWELS.

Every part of a Waltham Watch is made by machinery, The machinery used in making the movement of a single watch cosst over a *Hundred Thousand Dollars*, yet we sell these Watches, in a solid Silver Hunting Case, for $18. The same watch could not be made by hand and finisheds as perfectly for TEN TIMES AS MUCH.

A Genuine waltham Watch

Is ihterchangeable, like a Springfield rifle that is, any part of one Watch is exactly like the same part in another; and if ten Watches of one grade were taken apart, and the screws, wheels, springs, &c., were mixed together, ten watches could be made by putting these parts together again, withuot any reference to their former combination. This is a

GREAT ADVANTAGE;

For, if *any part* of a Waltham Watch is injured we can always replace it at a

Trifling Expense.

A GENUNE WALTHAM WATCH

Is made with special reference to

DURABILITY

Other Watches will run for a year or two, an require constant repairs; but

A Waltham Watch

WILL RUN FAITHFULLY

FOR MANY YEARS.

We sell these Watches,

IN SOLID SILVER HUNTING CASES..... $18

IN SOLID GOLD HUNTING CASES, $70

We have prepared an

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST,

which describes the various grades of Watches in detail, gives the weight and quality of the Cases, and all other information necessary for an intelligent selection. We wish every one would send for it before ordering a Watch.

Write for it as follows:

Messrs. Howard & Co.,
No. 785 Broadway, New York:

Please send me your Illustrated Price List of Waltham Watches, as per advertisement in THE LOUISIANIAN.

(Sign name and address in full)

WITHOUT EXPENSE,

OR

Refund the Money.

We have sent out *over Five Thousand* of these Watches upon these conditions, and have only been asked to refund the money in three cases, and not one of these was on account of dissatisfacton with the Watch, but because the parties needed the money more.

WE HAVE NO AGENTS, AND OUR PRICES ARE THE SAME TO ALL. A RESIDENT OF OREGON OR TEXAS CAN BUY A WATCH FROM US AND IT WILL COST HIM NO MORE THAN IF HE LIVED IN NEW YORK. ALL THIS IS EXPLAINED IN THE PRICE LIST.

Special Notice.—We do not sell Waltham Watches in any Imitation, Gilt, Plated, Oride, Filled Cases whatever (these are all other names for Brass or German Silver). The Waltham Watch is worthy of a solid Gold or Silver Case, and we do not propose to sell it in any other.

LET EVERY ONE SEND FOR A PRICE LIST. ADDRESS IN FULL,

HOWARD & Co.
Jewellers and Silversmiths,
No. 785 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

STEAMBOATS.

ST. LOUIS.

For St. Louis, Cairo and Memphis.

The Steamer KATIE, J. M WHITE, Master, will leave New Orleans for above ports on

SATURDAY, June 10; SATURDAY, June 24;
SATURDAY, July 8; SATURDAY, July 22.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to

J. JANNEY, No. 150 Common Street.
A. A. GREEN, No. 196 Common Street

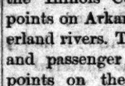
Where a plan of the cabin can be seen

CAIRO.

ST. LOUIS AND NEW ORLEANS PACKET COMPANY.

FOR CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS.

Illinois Central Railroad Packets.



FOR MEMHPIS, CAIRO and the Bends—The fine passenger steamers of this line will leave as follows:

RICHMOND.....GREEN, Master
Thursday, June 22.
OLIVE BRANCH.....McCORD MAST.
Saturday, June 24.

Giving through bills of lading to all points on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, Nashville and Northwestern Railroad, and Memphis and Ohio Railroad—also to St. Louis.

Through Tickets furnished at lowest rates to all points East, West and North, by all the various routes via Memphis, Cairo and St. Louis. Staterooms secured at General Office, 104 Common treet.

A. A. WOODS, General Agent, 104 Common Street.
C. G. WAYNE, Freight Agent, 37 Natchez Street,
JOHN N. BOFINGER. President,

Bills of lading for all freights over the Illinois Central Railroad; signed at the office of

JAMES T. TUCKER,
apl. 6-tf 26 Carondelet Street.

MERCHANTS' SOUTHERN PACKET COMPANY.

FOR ST. LOUIS, CAIRO, MEMPHIS and the Bends—The steamers of this line will leave as follows. at 5 P, M.

HENRY C. YEAGER....VANHOOK, MAS.
Thursday, June 22.
JAMES B. HOWARD....B. R. PELGRAM
Monday, June 26. [MASTER]

Giving through bills of lading over the Illinois Central Railroad to all points on Arkansas, White and Cumberland rivers. Through bills of lading and passenger tickets issued to all points on the Upper Mississippi. as high as St. Paul.

Plans of cabin may be see and staterooms secured on application to

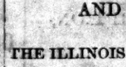
STEVENSON & VERLANDER, Agents, 135 Gravier street.
JOHN F. BAKER, President.

Bills of lading over the Illinois Central Railroad signed only at the office of JAS. T. TUCKER. 26 Carondelet street.

NEW ORLEANS, CHICAGO AND THE WEST.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD AND

Blue Line, Via Cairo,



WILL TAKE FREIGHT From New Orleans on first-class steamers,

LEAVING DAILY, AT 5 P. M., FOR

CAIRO, CHICAGO, AND ALL POINTS NORTH, WEST AND EAST, AT THE LOWEST RATES.

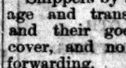
All rates and all through bills of lading from New Orleans by above route given, signed and recognized only at the General Office of the Company, No. 26 Carondelet Street.

Shippers by this route save all drayage and transfer charges at Cairo, and their goods are always under cover, and no charges are made for forwarding.

JAMES T. TUCKER, General Agent.

VICKSBURG AND BENDS.

FOR VICKSBURG, DAVIS' Bend. Leaves on SATURDAY, at 5 P. M.



GREENVILLE ARGYLE Sunny Side, Egg's Point-Barnard, Grand Lake, Leota, Maryland, Carolina, Pilcher's Point-Skipwith, Lake Providence, Transylvania, Goodrich's, Millikens Bend, Duckport, Vicksburg, Grand Gulf, St. Joseph, Rodney, Waterproof, Natchez, Bayou Sara, Baton Rouge, Plaquemine, Donaldsonville, and all intermediate and Coast landings. The new and magnificent steamer

W. S. PIKE,
J. J. Brown, Master.
(In place of steamer Natchez,)

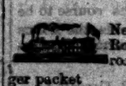
Will leave as above, and, will land all Coast passengers with their freight.

Connects at Vicksburg with packets for all points on the Yazoo and Tallahatchie rivers.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to

JNO. JANNEY, Agent, 150 Common Street.

BATON ROUGE.



New Orleans, Coast, Baton Rouge and Grosse Tete Railroad semi-weekly passenger packet

ST. JOHN.

W. B. GREATHOUSE, Master;
JAMES MCELROY, Clerk,

Will leave New Orleans every SATURDAY, at 5 P. M., and WEDNESDAY, at 5 P. M.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to

E. O. MELANCON, 11 Conti street.

RAILROADS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad,

THE ONLY ALL RAIL ROUTE

To St. Louis, Chicago, Omaha, San Francisco, St Paul, Kansas City, Leavenworth, St Joseph,

And all Points North, East and West.

TWO EXPRESS TRAINS leave the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Depot daily, at 7 A. M. and 5 P. M.

AN EXPRESS TRAIN leaves the foot of Canal street daily at 8 A. M., via the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, making close connections at Mobile with the Mobile and Ohio Railroad to all points North, East and West.

For tickets apply to

A. D. SHELDON,
Ticket Agent New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northen Railroad, corner Camp and Common streets, under City Hotel; or to
W. BEDELL,
Ticket Agent New Orleans, Mobile and Chatanooga Railroad No. 150 Common street, under St. Charles Hotel.
J. H. WINGFIELD,
General Superintending Agent St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad

NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD.

The Mobile division of this road will be opened for business on

Monday, November 21, 1870,

and passenger trains will run as follows:

Leave New Orleans, from the foot of Canal street, for Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian, Mississippi City, Biloxi, Ocean Springs, Pascagoula and Mobile at 8 o'clock A. M. Arrivive at Mobile at 2:30 o'clock P. M., connecting at Mobile with the MOBILE AND OHIO, and the MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILROADS for all points

NORTH, EAST AND WEST.

Leave Mobile for New Orleans at 11:20 A. M. Arriving at 6:10 P. M.

Fare Between New Orleans and Mobile, Five Dollars.

THROUGH FREIGHT TRAINS RUN EACH WAY DAILY.

Freight received at New Orleans, at the foot of Julia street before 4:30 P. M., delivered at Mobile early next morning.

FREIGHT AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER ROUTE.

For further information, call at the General Office of the company, rooms one and two, up stairs. STORY BUILDING, corner Camp and Common streets.

J. R. KENDRICK, General Superintendent.

TRAVELLERS, ATTENTION:

The New Orleans, Jackson, and Great Northern and Mississippi Central Railroads.

Run their Passenger Coaches and Baggages Cars, their combined length without change.

BAGGAGE CHECKED FROM RESIDENCE TO DESTINATION.

The 7 A. M. Express Train runs Daily,

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.)

Makes close connections for Vicksburg, Memphis, St. Louis, Chicago, Louisville, and all points beyond, Sleeping cars at night, Cantonto Grand Junctin and Humboldt.

The Mail Train leaves New Orleans Daily, at 5 P. M.

Makes schedule connections with Lightning Express trains, to all points NORTH, EAST and WEST. Carries the great North Mail.

Time to New York, 70 Hours.

New and elegantly fitted up Sleeping Cars run to Humboldt, Tennessee, Cleveland, Tennessee, and Louisville, Kentucky.

Express Train South arrives at 1:30 A. M.

Mail Train South arrives at 11:05 A. M.

Ticket Office, Galveston, Iron Building.

Ticket Offices, New Orleans, under City Hotel, Corner Camp and Common streets, and at Depot.

E. Q. SEWALL, General Superintendent;
J. B. MOREY, General Ticket Agent New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad.
E. D. FROST, General Superintendent.
D. B. MOREY, General Ticket Agent. Mississippi Central Railroad.
S. S. SCOTT, General Passenger Agent,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS

Paul Cranzin.

DEALER IN GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

And Fine Gold Jewelry. Keep always on hand all classes and patterns of Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles and Eye Glasses. Glasses changed and sent to any part of the country. Watch repairs done promptly and warranted. Address orders to

Paul Granzin,
112 Carondelet street, New Orleans.
Feb. 16 1y

$5 GOOD $8
WATCHES
AT OLD PRICES.

AS THE SOLE AGENTS in the United States for the LIVERPOOL WATCH CO., we are authorized by them to close out a large line of European Watches, Chains, etc., now in stock for Cash, at prices never before known. All beautiful in finish, artistic in design, reliable or accurate time, durable, and of the lates style. Every Watch will be retailed at less than cost of importation, and forwarded securely packed, prepaid, to any part of the country on receipt of price. Money can be sent to us by Express, with orders for Express Co., to return Goods or Cash, which will secure promptness and safety to purchaser. Among our list will be found. A BEATIFUL ENGLISH SILVER, SOLID DOUBLE CASE WATCH, genuine English full plate jeweled movements, adjusted regulator, steel cut hands, engine turn nerl, correct and serviceable article, large or small size in complete running order, wiih an elegant Gent's Vest Chain, Locket and key, all complete, mailed free for FIVE DOLLARS.

A VERY HANDSOME WATCH in fine 18 karat Gold plated Double Casses—imitation of $100 Gold Watch—engraved or plain, genuine English, full plate jeweled movements, adjusted regulator, correct, and in complete running order with elegent Gent's Vest Chain, with Locket and Key, mailed pre-paid for only EIGHTEEN DOLLARS.

The Oride Gold Watch,

IN MASSIVE ORIDE GOLD Double Hunting Magic Spring Cases, elegantly engraved, or engine turned, Genuine Patent Lever movements, full jeweled, regulated and warranted to keep correct time, and wear equal to Gold, precisely like in appearance, make, finish, brilliancy of color. $200 Gold Watch. One of these splendid Watches will be forwarded by mail free to any address, in handsome morocco case, lined with velvet and satin, (Ladies' or Gent's size Wtch,) for only TWELVE DOLLARS.

Watches for Holiday Presents manufactured to order.

GENUINE AMERICAN WATCHES of all grades, in Gold and Silver Cases, from $18 up to $200. Other Good Watches equally low. With every Club of six Watches, of any kind, we send one extra of same kind free, as a premium to getter up of the Club. A superior stock of Genuine Oride Gold Chains, $2 to $6 each, warranted fully equal to Gold in brilliancy of color, wear, etc., Bills of over $12 collected on delivery, if desired. All Bills of $12, and less, must be cash in P. O. Money Orders, or Registered Letters, at our risk. Goods carefully selected, packed and forwarded pre-paid by mail, or by Express, or receipt of price. Safe delivery of all goods guaranteed. Watches forwarded to be examined to parties known when express charges both ways are paid. No goods forwarded west of the Mississippi River, with bill to collect on delivery. Purchasers must pay all express charges on goods sent C. O. D.: also for return of money. All Cash orders forwarded free of charges to destination. Catalogues Free. Address all orders.

CHAS. P. NORTON & CO.,
Importers of Watches, etc.
Established 1857. 86 Nassau St., N. Y.
No. 34-tf.

GROCERIES, PRODUCE &c.,

LACROIX BROTHERS

GROCERS.

CORNER FRENCHMAN & VICTORY STS.
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Have on Hand, of Wines and Liquors.

A. H. WHITE, L. C. RICHARDS, P. H. WAY.

WHITE, RICHARDS & Co.,
Successors to A. D. GRIEFF & Co.,
Wholesale Grocers
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND DEALER IN
Southern and Western Produce.
104.....POYDRAS STREET.....104
NEW ORLEANS.

GEO. GIGNAC ALF. JOURDAIN.

GIGNAC AND JOURDAIN,
GROCERS,
CORNER CONTI AND VILLERE, No. 239
ALWAYS ON HAND
Choice, Groceries, Coffee, Tea, Provisions, Wines and Liquors.
AND
Plantation Supplies
Orders promptly attended to.

P. B. ETHELL,
MERCHANDISE, FLOUR
AND
PROVISION BROKER,
105....POYDRAS STREET....105
W. J. TAYLOR....JOHN M. BURKE
Salesmen.

W. H. MARKHAM, St. Louis. C. W. BURT, New Orleans.

MARKHAM & BURT,
Importers and Jobbers of
HARDWARE,
109.....GRAVIER STREET.....109
NEW ORLEANS.

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING &

JOSEPH H. WILSON'S

DRY GOODS
EMPORIUM,

163....CANAL STREET,....163

FIRST FLOOR:
DRY GOODS, GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,

SECOND FLOOR:
LADIES ROOM FOR SHAWLS, CLOAKS AND WRAPS.

THIRD FLOOR:
CARPETS, MATTING AND RUGS.

A visit to the store will repay any persons wishing to buy cheap and elegant goods.

B. T. Walshe.

110....CANAL STREET....101
Near St. Charles,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

MEN'S AND BOYS'
SHIRTS.
(OF HIS OWN MAKE)
BOYS AND CHILDREN'S
CLOTHING.

MEN'S AND BOYS' SHRITS MADE TO ORDER

Every Article Marked in Plain Figures.

Goods sold on "one price" system, and any article purchased which fails to give satisfaction can be returned and the money will be refunded.

☞Moderate Prices and Fresh Stock to select from are some of the inducements offered at

B. T. WALSHE'S
PREMIUM SHIRT AND CLOTHING EMPORIUM
110 Canal St., near St. Charles,
New Orleans.

N. B.—Letter Orders receive prompt attention and filled C. O. D. if desired.

MILLINERY STORES.

MRS. A. M. PARRISH
FIRST PREMIUM
Shirt Maker.
NO. 221 CANAL STREET,
New Orleans, La.

Particular attention paid to the manufacture of Gents' Underclothing; also Base Ball Club and Firemen's Uniform Made to order.

BRANCH OF THE NEW YORK
Emporium of Fashion
FOR LADIES.
Represented by Mrs. A. Goodale and Mrs. K. E. Lincoln.

FURNISHING GOODS
OF ALL KINDS, FROM
HEAD DRESS TO HOSIERY,

SUITS IN GRFAT VARIETY,

Wrappers Single or Double, Underclothing of every description, Night Dresses, Trail and Walking Skirts, Chemise, Drawers, Sacks, Over Skirts, Aprons, &c.

Orders taken for wedding Outfits, Childrens and Infants' Wardrobes, Suits and Dresses in the Latest Styles, and supplied at short notice.

☞The TRADE supplied at New York prices.

Sample Room, No. 221 Canal St.,
AT MRS. A. M. PARRISH'S
FIRST PREMIUM SHIRT MANUFACTORY
☞Orders respectfully solicited.
Mrs A. GOODALE.
Mrs. K. E. LINCOLN.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

FALL AND WINTER
STOCK OF
MILLINERY GOODS
in every description, just received at
29....CHARTRES STREET....29
(between Canal and Customhouse.)